THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

Democratic Whig Nominations,
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SHEARER, of Lebanon.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. John P. Wetherill,	14. William Colder,
3. James M. Davis,	15. William M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Laudis,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Joseph Schnucker,	21. Andrew Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvin,
11. William G. Harley,	23. Thomas S. Sill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. Sam'l A. Purviance.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
MOSES HAMPTON,
OF PITTSBURGH.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
LEWIS C. J. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Allegheny.
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.
RECORDER,
HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.
REGISTER,
JOHN SCOTT, of ROSS.
CLERK OF THE COURTS.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.
AUDITOR,
JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

STRIKING COMPARISON.—The following beautiful comparison was made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of his sermon on Sunday morning last:

"When the chain of the surveyor strikes the oak in the forest, he is followed by the woodman with his axe, who pauses ere he gives the blow. He beholds the noble tree, which has stood for a century, with its branches spreading far and wide, and yielding a grateful shade. He looks upon it in admiration but sighs and exclaims: "Ah! how long will it take me to cut it down!" And so in party strife, men behold in their way a nobleman of humanity; they pause not in admiration, but exclaim, "How soon can we cut him down!"

The above extract suggests some important thoughts. One of the saddest things connected with political strife is the spirit of detraction which so generally prevails. There is no sanctuary either in age or virtue where the candidate for office may find protection. He may have spent a life in the service of his country—he may have employed all his energies according to his best judgment, yet if he ventures to become a candidate for office, or even takes an active part in politics, he exposes himself to all kinds of abuse. Nor is this all. Charges that have no foundation in truth, are brought against him, and published to the world. And why is all this? Is it because the individual is believed to be a bad man and therefore ought to be exposed? Is it from personal enmity? Not at all. As a private citizen, he may be highly respected and much beloved. But he stands in the way. He is looked upon as an obstacle to the success of the opposing party, and he must be removed. He may be pure and upright,—one of nature's noblemen, but he must be put out of the way. No efforts are spared, no means left unemployed to destroy his fair fame, and disgrace his name. The press too often lends itself to this work of detraction, and thus prostitutes itself, to the lowest and basest purposes. Men may smile and say "all is fair in politics," but it is not so. There is a fearful responsibility assumed when by word or deed we injure the character of a fellow being. We may escape the censure of men, but justice will at last be done. The wrongs of injured innocence will be redressed. The guilty shall not escape unpunished.

HYDROPATHY.—This modern mode of treating the ills flesh is heir to, is becoming quite popular in this section of country, as it has for many years been in Germany, and other parts of Europe. From the time that PRESSITZ made his discovery, to the present, the Water Cure system has been steadily advancing, and numbers amongst its votaries many men whose medical skill and talents are undoubted. That it has all the virtues which its enthusiastic admirers claim for it, we are not prepared to admit; but that it has been productive of much benefit to those who have been long and seriously affected, must be conceded. Although we have no experience in the curative effects of the system, personally, yet it is almost self-evident that the bathing, and exercise, and diet, and freedom from business to be enjoyed at a well regulated Water Cure Establishment, must be productive of great good, especially to persons of sedentary habits, immersed almost continually in the cares of business in the confined air of cities.

In another column the reader will find the Hydropathic Establishment of Dr. ACKER, at Phillipsburgh, advertised. We are informed by some of our citizens, that they, or their friends, have received great benefit at this establishment, and that it is very successfully and respectably conducted—that every attention is paid to the comfort of the boarders, and that it is a very pleasant place to spend a few weeks, besides the curative effects to be derived. We are told that the extensive establishment is at present quite full, but that boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Young men seeking for a Medical education, are referred to the advertisement of the above institution, located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The friends of this institution claim for it "that it has reformed those errors, and removed those defects in practical medicine which have been perceived and acknowledgbd by the best physicians of the present century."

All that the laborers demand is that Labor shall be placed *fairly* in competition with Capital. If this be not done, what will be the end of our boasted civilization? Look to Europe for an answer! Look to England, Ireland, and France! Millions are there starving; thousands dying daily from "*famine fevers*," while a few have seized the reservoirs of wealth.—*Post.*

What does the Post mean by a few having "*seized*" the reservoirs of wealth? And what *are* reservoirs of wealth. Again what *will* put labor "*fairly*" in competition with capital? In short, what is the Post driving at. Let us have it in plain English.

THE AMISTAD CASE.—Among the amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill, adopted by the Senate on Thursday, was an appropriation of $50,000 for the adjustment and extinguishment of the claim of the Spanish Government against the U. States, for the brig Amistad and the negroes on board, as recommended in the President's Message. The Spanish Minister has, for some time past, pressed this claim with much zeal.

The House will no doubt strike out the appropriation; at least it will be greatly wanting in its duty to the principles of human liberty, if it does not.

The Free Soil State Convention of New Jersey met at Trenton on Wednesday—D. M. Wilson presiding. Senatorial, and district delegates to the Buffalo Convention were appointed. The attendance was very slim, says the State Gazette.—Strong resolutions were passed.

DISSOLUTION OF A CASS CLUB IN MICHIGAN.—The first Cass Club organized in Jackson county, Michigan, which was at the town of Napoleon, have repudiated Cass and Butler, owing to their free soil views, and have resolved to go Van Buren. The Club was composed of ALL the Locofocos of that place.

The trial of DANIEL DRAYTON, for the abduction of Slaves, has been going on in Washington for some days, and he has been found guilty on one indictment.

PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON.—This beautiful and instructive exhibition, has again visited our cities, and we would advise all who have not enjoyed the pleasure, to embrace the opportunity now afforded them, of seeing this beautiful work of art.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq., in a letter published in the Post, declines a nomination for Governor.

Further News by the America.

The following letter gives so clear, intelligent and satisfactory account of the European news by the America, and is written withal in a spirit so alive to the progress of freedom and benevolence, that we cannot deprive our readers of the pleasure of its perusal.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
LONDON, July 21, 1848.

This week has again been one of excitement, but rather from apprehension of impending visitations than from any actual events. Circumstances, it is true, have occurred, which in ordinary times would furnish food for a twelvemonth, but as matters go they have been of small comparative importance. The throbbings of the Irish volcano, bulletins of the cholera approaching from Russia and Turkey, and concurrent reports from most parts of England of fatal signs in the potato crop, have been for the last few days the subjects of attention sufficient to overpower the now tedious history o continental changes. Although we had well nigh supped full of horrors, domestic insurrection, plague and famine are contingencies, especially when presented at the same moment, which have still some power to stir us.

FRANCE.

I must nevertheless not omit my continental summary. In Paris the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity still require for their protection the maintenance of the state of siege and the suppression of the journals, but a relaxation is expected to be ordered by General Cavaignac today.—Meanwhile the Assembly continue their functions, the dullness and impotence of their discussions being relieved only by passionate explosions among the various orators, upon subjects wholly incoherent to all ordinary observers. Among the proceedings of the week, all that requires notice are a decree authorizing the loan of $30,000,000, from the Bank of France, proposed some time back, one half of which is to be secured by the hypothecation of *rentes* and the other half by a mortgage on the state forests—a notification to the depositors in the savings banks and to the holders of Treasury bonds that they will be paid in rentes, to be issued to them at about 5 or 7 per cent. above the market value—and a discussion on the contemplated confiscation of the private property of Louis Philippe, which drew forth a somewhat eloquent protest on the part of M. Thiers against the word "crimes" being applied to the acts of the fallen king, which he maintained had in no case gone against the existing laws, such as they were, and could not therefore, under any circumstances be designated by a harsher term than that of faults. The consideration of the new constitution is not yet completed by the committees who have it in charge, but the draught is expected to be presented shortly. The proposed salary of the President is understood to be 240,000 francs.

ITALY.

From Sicily we have intelligence that the Chambers have voted the Crown to the Duke of Genoa, the second son of the King of Sardinia—A new monarch is therefore introduced into the European family an event however not quite so important as would be the appearance of an additional star on your side. The population of this island is about 2,000,000, while that of Naples, from which country it has effected its separation, is about 6,000,000.

At Naples it appears the Parliament has at length assembled. The lower house consists of 164 members, and before it could proceed to business the attendance of an absolute majority, that is to say of at least 83 members, was required, but although the opening speech of the King was delivered by proxy, on the 1st inst., a week elapsed before a sufficient body could be got together—more striking specimen of the ineptitude of the people to exercise their new privileges could hardly have been presented. Meanwhile news has been received of the suppression in a great measure of the revolt in the Calabrian provinces, which had been stimulated by the landing of 2800 Sicilian sympathizers, and which at the last dates seemed almost to threaten the ultimate overthrow of the King.

Regarding the Italian and Austrian armies in Lombardy and in the Venetian kingdom nothing new has been received. I have repeatedly warned your readers against believing anything they may see in the French or English papers regarding the Pope, and the necessity for this caution is constantly illustrated. For some time past it has been represented in all quarters as a recognized fact, that like the king of Naples, he had entirely withdrawn his cooperation from the cause of Italian nationality. It now appears that the Papal troops have constituted for several weeks the chief defence of the city of Venice from falling into the power of the Austrians, by whom all the rest of the Venetian kingdom is at present held.

GERMANY

Germany continues to realize the best hopes of her friends. The election of the Archduke John of Austria as the President of the Confederation seems daily to be regarded with increasing satisfaction. Still there are great difficulties, which none but the blindly sanguine would expect to be overcome without much intermediate trouble and confusion. Among these the adjustment of a common commercial tariff for all the states of the Confederation will prove the most trying.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna there has been a change of ministry and matters seem in a most unsettled condition, but the prices of the funds appear firm, and these may be taken as the best indication of the real state of the public mind.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

In our domestic legislation, the only important circumstance has been the announcement by Lord John Russell, of the various measure of the session which he intends to carry to completion, and those which he finds it necessary to abandon.—Among the former are the public health bill, the passing of which will be facilitated by the cholera *in terrorem*; the encumbered estates (Ireland) bill, the chief object of which is to enable landlords to sell a portion of mortgaged estates for the purpose of applying the proceeds to the improvement of the remainder, the corrupt practices in boroughs bill; the bill for establishing political relations with Rome; and the landlord and tenant (Ireland) bill.—Among those to be abandoned are the only two important liberal measures of the session, namely, the bill for the repeal of the navigation laws and the Parliamentary oaths bill, introduced to overcome the disabilities of the Jews. The qualification and registration of electors (Ireland) bill is also set aside. All these, however, are of course to be taken up next session.

The conclusion, lame and impotent as it is, is precisely what was foretold. The Conservative middle classes, in their selfish inability to distinguish between a healthful and undisturbed stream of progress and the torrent of anarchy, have succeeded to their hearts' content in damming up the opinions of the masses. They look with rejoicing at the dry channel, and utter unconsciousness of the ultimate flood.

IRELAND.

We now come to the one absorbing topic of the moment, Ireland. Here everything denotes a crisis, and if I were writing of any other than a Celtic race, I should say that nothing could prevent the immediate commencement of one of the most determined and terrible struggles that have ever been recorded in history. But the Irish, as a people, are as inconstant and purposeless as the French, and it is vain to waste Saxon logic in attempting to prophecy the sequence of any manifestation with which they may present us at any given time. All that can be done, therefore, is to narrate events, and leave each reader to draw upon his own imagination for what is to follow. Shortly after the departure of the last packet, an address was published, signed by the Bishop of Killaloe and 57 Roman Catholic clergymen, declaring that they could preach only "peace, patience and charity," and inviting their countrymen to abandon their schemes, and make one more "generous and constitutional effort" for repeal by means of a legal association, such as that which existed under O'Connell. This does not appear to have produced much effect.

Next we had a letter from Mr. Gavin Duffy, dated from Newgate, urging the people to hold fast by the clubs, or "all will be lost." Meanwhile the reports of the progress of organization thickened daily, and the evidence of increased confidence, and of a power of self-command under provocation, became significantly perceptible among the masses. The clubs in Dublin were to have an aggregate meeting on the 15th, but the assemblage was postponed. Mr. Meagher, who was mentioned in my last letter as having been arrested for sedition on the eve of his departure for America, has traversed until next assizes, and consequently is out on bail till March, 1849. On the 19th, more important intelligence arrived. The electric telegraph announced that the Lord Lieutenant, having received intimation of an intended outbreak, had "proclaimed" certain districts, among which were the city and county of Dublin, the cities and several parts of the counties of Cork and Waterford, and the town of Drogheda.

This proclamation is made under the coercion act, passed in December last, by which power was given to the Lord Lieutenant, after he shall have declared any district to be disturbed, to send an additional constabulary force, to be paid at the expense of the inhabitants—to prohibit all persons from carrying arms under a penalty of three years imprisonment—and to demand that all arms shall be given up. Simultaneously with the news of this strong measure, tidings also reached us that the Rev. Mr. Byrne, a Roman Catholic Priest, and others, having been arrested for sedition and lodged in the jail of Carrick on Suir, a town in Tipperary, of about 20,000 inhabitants, the people had risen in a mass, with the intention to set them free, which they were only prevented from doing by the liberation of the parties on bail.

Under these circumstances the excitement to know what will happen next is universal, and I am sorry to say that nothing can exceed either the avidity with which the public in this country seem to contemplate the idea of severity, or their self complacent reliance upon our indomitable power. The feeling is exactly akin to that which I observed on the part of the special constables against the Chartists in London, on the 10th of April. A sort of impatient strength which only wants an opportunity to display itself, and which admits no question how we ourselves should act, if we were under the same circumstances as our opponents. So wild, unreflecting, and contagious is this feeling at present, that this morning, in a public carriage, I saw a lady lay down a newspaper, with unmitigated disappointment, which she had eagerly seized under an impression that it contained, as she said, 'news of a massacre in Ireland;' and returning this afternoon, a gentleman who sat opposite to me, with the 'Church of England Magazine' in his hand, expressed, in a professional style that showed the appetite within him, a fervent hope that the moment an outbreak took place the military would 'pick off' the leaders with remorseless skill. Sad as this is, however, it is the mere boiling over of misdirected and inconsiderate excitement, consequent upon the tone given in all countries to politics by the proud, unconscientious, and shrewy people who take the lead. Five minutes' conversation and kind remonstrance, if it could have been administered in private, would have made both the eager lady and the Church of England student heartily sorry and ashamed of themselves.

On the two remaining points of alarm, the cholera and the potato disease, there is not much to be said. The proportion of deaths reported from Russia and the Turkish province of Moldavia in the present progress of the cholera, seems to exceed even that which characterized its former visit. In the alarm caused by the strides of this invader, considerable attention seems likely to be excited by the statements put forward by the homœopathists, of the comparative mortality under their treatment and under that of the allopathists. Documents, some of which are beyond question, and which extend over a large number of cases, show the homœopathic loss of patients to have been about 9 per cent., while under the ordinary treatment it was 40 per cent. Certified returns have also been published of the comparative results of the respective modes in the treatment of the aggravated form of dysentery, prevalent during the famine in Ireland, in 1847. These show 18 per cent. of deaths under the homœopathic, against 36 per cent. under the allopathic, and as they have been widely made known, it is probable that if the choice should ultimately reach us, the two systems will now be tried side by side, to a sufficient extent to afford to the medical profession the means of definitively forming a judgment upon the question.

As respects the potato disease, all is yet uncertainty, but the accounts from various parts of England, as far as they go, tend to prove that appearances are worse now than they were at the corresponding period of the fatal year 1846. From Ireland no unfavorable accounts with regard to them have yet been published; but I understand that such have actually been received by the Government to a serious extent, and it must also be remembered that in the former case the disease was not manifested in that country until it had appeared in England. Still the disease seems so capricious, both in its advent and in its occasional cessation, that with favorable weather there is yet room for hope that the alarm may prove needless. The prospects of the grain harvest continue satisfactory, from the effects of sunshine, and this week there has been a decline in wheat of 2s to 3s per quarter, which trade has, however, to day in a great measure been recovered from.

From the manufacturing districts the reports are again of an improved tenor, but the effect has not yet shown itself in any increased employment for money in London. The upward movement of consols therefore continued rapid until it was checked by the ugly aspect of matters in Ireland. At the date of my last letter they were at 87¼; since then they have touched 89—the Irish news caused a reaction to 87¼, and they are now 87½.

SPECTATOR.

Pennsylvania Rail Road—Its Progress.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1848.

The work on the Pennsylvania Rail Road progresses rapidly. Already the grading between Harrisburg and Lewistown is in such a state of forwardness that no doubt remains of that portion of the road being open for business by the first of April next. The division between Lewistown and Hollidaysburg has been put under contract, and the work commenced at many points. This section, I believed, will be completed by the end of next year; and thus, by using the Portage Road, cars will then pass from this city to the western base of the Allegheries—within seventy five miles of Pittsburgh. We feel anxious to know what is doing on the Western end of the road.

The company has exhibited the most commendable activity in pushing forward the work, and nothing has occurred to weaken public confidence in the judicious management of the Board of Directors till within a few weeks. Rumors have got out that the company, or at least the Directors, design to retain the business of *Transportation* on the road, in their own hands—that they have contracted for a large number of cars—are preparing to erect large depots, in which the whole business of the road shall be done, &c. &c.

The Charter expressly declares the road to be a "*public highway*," subject to a limited rate of tolls for the use of the road owners, as will soon result in leaving the business at the mercy of the corporation.

The moment individual carriers are excluded from the road, we shall have a line managed as is the one between this city and New York—charging enormous rates of freight.

As Allegheny County is about to make a large subscription to the Stock of this Company, it must be well to make some inquiries on this subject.—The citizens of the county have a right at least to know if their money is to be invested in freight cars, and monster warehouses—or if it is to be employed to its legitimate purpose—viz. in the construction of the rail road, and placing money over it.—and I beg you to invite public attention to the subject.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—Hon. T. L. Clingman, of N. C., has written a letter showing that the late John Quincy Adams favored the idea of General Taylor's nomination for the Presidency, as the man for the times, and that he had no doubts as to the soundness of his politics.

The following is a letter from the Hon. Charles Hudson, of Mass., on the same subject:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1848.

SIR.—In answer to the inquiry contained in your favor of the 21st inst., I have the honor to say, that hearing from many of our friends that Hon. John Quincy Adams was in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, I took occasion to introduce the subject of the candidate in a conversation with him, by asking him whom the Whigs would run. His answer was, General Taylor. I expressed some dissatisfaction at such a nomination, and he replied—"that he preferred him to any other Southern man; that he believed him to be the only man who could break down this corrupt Administration, and close this miserable war, and would do more to curb the spirit of conquest, and check the spread of Slavery, than any man the Whigs could elect." In another conversation with him on this subject, he expressed the same general views and said that Gen. Taylor as a soldier was bound to obey the orders of the President, and could not as an honorable man resign his commission in time of war, when his country wanted his services. These conversations were held with Mr. Adams some time in January, as near as I can now recollect. Very respectfully your ob't serv't.
CHARLES HUDSON.

JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
NEW CUMBERLAND, } August 2d, 1848. }

MR. EDITOR—

SIR—In your paper of the 27th, I see a notice that the Cotton Factory owners of your vicinity have appointed a committee to seek a location some where on the Ohio River, in Western Virginia, for the purpose of erecting a manufacturing establishment for Wool and Cotton Goods; and would it be presuming too much to call their attention to so young but thriving a place as New Cumberland, Hancock, Virginia. It is situated on the Ohio River, about sixty miles below Pittsburgh, and has been about five years in building—contains about fifty families. Its resources are—inexhaustible mines of coal—two streams of water, one sufficient to run a flouring mill and several saw mills—the other saw mills, &c. Its materials for building are abundant and cheap, and for manufacturing town, I know of no point where such a manufactory could be carried on to more advantage to its owners than this, to which I would respectfully call their attention before establishing elsewhere.

ARISTOCRACY.

There are men—we blush to call them men—who turn up their noses at the mechanic and humble laborer. Being liberally educated—as it is called—they looked down with a sort of contempt on those who, in some cases, have contributed to their support. "You need not despise a spinning wheel," said an old lady to her pompous son, one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to school."

There are women, too, who will not touch a needle with their delicate hands, who laugh at the poor and industrious, who learn trades or work in factories for a living. "La, how unrefined they are," says, with a scornful smile, as she lounges on the sofa, reading the last pink novel. We once knew a lady—shall we call her a lady?—of this complexion. She was loudly belaboring a poor, hard-working girl—calling her low and unrefined. "Why," said she, "her father was nothing but a low mechanic."

"Yes," remarked a woman present, "her father was a mechanic. I knew him well; for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother, when she went out a-washing."

There, reader, if you had been present you would have seen a strange confusion of face, and heard a vain attempt to utter something that was too prickly to come out. It stuck in the throat.

When we hear of men or women speak lightly of the industrious part of the community, we feel just like tracing back their genealogy. We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned. The most aristocratical man of our acquaintance is the grand-son of a fiddler; the proudest woman, the daughter of a washer-woman.

It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn or look with contempt on any virtuous person, however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness, wherever it is found.

☞ The Executive Committee of the "Rough and Ready Club" will meet this (Wednesday) evening, at the Mayor's Office, 4th street. All the members are requested to be present.
aug8-1t T. J. BIGHAM, Chairman of Committee.

DIED,
On yesterday, August 8th, at the residence of James Benney, his son-in-law, Penn street, CHRYSOSTOM DOCHERTY, in the 91st year of his age, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

His funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of James Benney, Penn street, between Garrison alley and Wayne street, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

The Senate was called to order, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Webster appeared in his seat for the first time since his severe illness.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, with a copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The discussion of Barton's proposition for reporting Senate's proceedings was continued, and the subject then laid on the table.

The bill granting lands from Mobile to Ohio was so amended as to make a similar grant to the Montgomery and Pensacola road. The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment to make a similar grant to the St. Joseph and Hannibal road, which was adopted.

The bill so amended was then passed by a vote of 34 to 15.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

The House was occupied last night until 10 o'clock in debating in Committee of the Whole the River and Harbor bill.

This morning the Speaker announced the first business in order was reported bills on the Speaker's table, which were read twice and referred.

Kentucky Election Returns.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Cincinnati, Aug. 8.

Crittenden for Governor, has further majorities in the following counties, from which we have now full returns.

[It would appear from this, that in the State at large, the voting continued under the new law, only one day, in Louisville three days. Our correspondent stated three days generally in his first despatch.]

Bourbon county	500
Franklin "	160
Barren "	365

The following from which full returns have not been received give majorities for Crittenden.

Shelby county	300
Bracken "	150
Lewis "	36
Monroe "	69

In Nicholas county, Powell, Dem., has a majority of 100.

In Kentucky, second day, Crittenden's majority, 370.

Jefferson county gave 330 majority for Crittenden.

I have returns from the following counties

Lincoln county	330
Boyd "	200
Garrard "	685
Jessamine "	62
Montgomery "	15

Tuesday, returns from the following counties are in favor of Crittenden.

Fayette	450
Franklin	100
Licking, Wayne, Scott	51

Few Democratic counties yet heard from.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Indiana Election Returns.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday night, Aug. 8.

Wayne county gives Whig Representatives, with reduced majority. A Democratic Sheriff was elected.

Fayette county returns one Whig Representative.

Marion county returns three Democrats and one Whig Representative.

Washington and Jefferson counties give a Whig majority of 511; and the entire Whig ticket elected a Whig gain of 100 in Washington.

Jennings county gives a Whig majority of 300.

Bartholomew county gives a Whig majority, and a gain of one Whig Senator.

The returns, so far, are favorable to the Whigs.

The following counties have given Whig majorities—Union, Jennings, Hendricks, Morgan, Vigo, and Putnam.

In Tippecanoe county two Barnburner Democrats are elected by a heavy vote.

Henry County returns a Democratic Senator.—The residue of the Whig ticket is elected.

Montgomery county is doubtful.

[This county gave a Democratic majority last year of 77.]

Randolph and Hancock counties have given Democratic majorities.

Illinois Election Returns.

Cincinnati, Aug. 8.

Jo Davies Co., Baker, Whig, has a majority of 300,—a gain.

Menard Co., has given Harris, Dem., a majority of 72.

In Sangamon Co., Logan, Whig, has a majority of 200.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.

The Democrats have carried St. Louis county by a majority of 200—returns imperfect.

In Illinois, Baker [whig] is elected over Turner a gain.

Harris [dem.] has the following majorities: Menard county, 70; Morgan, 10. Logan [whig] receives a majority in Tazewell county of 200—probably elected. St. Clair county gives a Whig majority of 400 for Legislature.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

North Carolina Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8, 11 o'clock.

A telegraphic despatch to the Washington Union says—The Whigs have probably elected their Governor, and a majority of the Legislature.

[This we hope may be true, but from the former tenor of the returns from that State, it needs confirmation.—ED. GAZ.]

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
LOUISVILLE, August 8, 1848.

The Steamer Germantown, in attempting to pass over the Falls, to day, struck a rock, and was injured to some extent. She was immediately run ashore, and was saved from further danger.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of new at $5 25@5 50 per barrel. The market is very quiet and the tendency downward.

Rye Flour is scarce, and sales were made at $3 87 cts.

Grain—There is more doing in Corn, and the market has an upward tendency.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2 56@2 62.

Wheat—The supply of Wheat is good, and rather pressing the market, with sales of prime red at 100@105c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of H. S., at $5,—there is no market change from yesterday, the market is if anything duller.

Grain—There has been no sales of wheat worthy of report, prime Red is held at 87@95c, sales of prime White at 100@105c.

Corn—Sales of prime White at 46@48c, of prime Yellow at 52@53c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 8, 6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee at $5@5 12½ per bbl—With smaller eastern shipments, the market is inactive.

Grain—Corn is firm, the supply being small.

Wheat—There is a good inquiry for milling purposes.

Oats—Sales at 43@44.

Provisions—There is less movement in Pork, the market being heavy. Sales have been only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

Lard is firm and held higher.

Cotton—The market continues quiet as last quoted.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Aug. 8, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market, with moderate sales, is in favor of the seller. The sales to day exceeded 700 bbls, at $3 50@3 56.

Grain—The market is without any reportable change.

Groceries—The market is quiet.

Whiskey—Sales at 15½c per gallon.

Provisions—Sales of Hams at 5@5½ for common; Shoulders, firm at 3½@3¾c; Sides dull at 4c.

Linseed Oil—Sales at 51 ctr.

Cheese—Sales of Western Reserve at 6c.

PERSUADED AWAY FROM HUSBAND AND CHILDREN—A COLORED WOMAN NAMED RIDDY.—The owner of this family, or rather he into whose hands they had fallen after the decease of one who claimed them as slaves, was taking them from N. Carolina to settle them in Indiana, where they might be free. Will those who have been guilty of separating husband and wife, a mother from three dependant little ones, have humane feeling enough in their hearts not to throw her, a stranger, penniless and utterly destitute, upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world; but furnish her with means, and where she will find her husband and children, and kind friends to look to in time of need. Refer to J. L. NEWBY, Pittsburgh.

☞ COLUMBUS AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD.—A meeting has been held in Cleveland—$75,000 subscribed, and the Directors authorized to put the whole road under contract. This is the way to act. The Pittsburgh Western Road will intersect this work.

VIRGINIA SERENADERS.—These delightful Minstrels are nightly giving Concerts at Apollo Hall, where they will remain for this week only.

Eclectic Medical Institute,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE next Fall and Winter Course of Lectures commences in this Institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately after succeeded by the Spring and Summer Session, which also continues four months. A gratuitous preliminary course commences on the first Monday in October, and continues one month.

FACULTY. Tickets.
B. L. Hill, M. D., Anatomy and Operative Surgery $10 00
J. L. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Botany 10 00
J. H. Oliver, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy 10 00
W. Beach, M. D., Surgery and Clinical Medicine 10 00
A. H. Baldridge, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children 10 00
J. R. Buchanan, M. D., Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence 10 00
T. V. Morrow, M. D., Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine 10 00
Matriculation Ticket, $3. Use of Library, $2. Graduation Fee, $10. Demonstrators Tickets, $5 optional. One hundred dollars paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received as payment in full for the entire tuition of one student. Matriculation, Library, and Demonstrators Fees excepted.

The course of instruction embraces a full and thorough presentation of the various departments of medical science taught in the leading colleges of America; together with much additional matter, not imparted in any other institution, viz: recent and important discoveries, a more thorough and practical system of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and a reformed system of practice, based upon extensive experience and scientific research, which enables the practitioner better to preserve the vital energies—to discard the use of mercurial medicines, and general depletion, and to treat with success many medical and surgical cases, that baffle the usual resources of medicine. Six or eight lectures and examinations will be given daily. Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary term of study, must have attended two regular collegiate courses of medical lectures, (the last of which must be in this Institute,) or one course after four years' practice.

The Institute was chartered in 1845. The classes in attendance upon the lectures have numbered as follows: 1845-6, 81; 1846-7, 127; 1847-8, 220. It is expected that in two or three years its classes will be among the largest in the United States. The collegiate edifice (corner of Court and Plum streets) will be enlarged in 1849, sufficient for the reception of 900 or 1000 pupils.

Letters upon business or soliciting information, must be addressed to the undersigned, post paid. Notes of solvent Banks, of the States in which the students reside, will be received in the payment of fees. Board may be obtained in the city at from $2 to $3 per week.
T. V. MORROW, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Cincinnati, July 29, 1848. aug8-diw

An Ordinance,
Establishing and fixing the grades of Streets and Alleys in the Eighth Ward.

SEC. 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the grades of Watson street, Beech alley, Forbes street, Gibbons street, St. Patrick alley, Locust st, Eagle st, Morris st, Apple alley, Vickroy st, Second st, Davidson st, Van Braam st, Marian st, Pride st, Stevenson st, Magee st, Chesnut st, Boyd st, Cooper st, Shingiss st, and Bluff street, and Pennsylvania Avenue, from Vine street to Junction street, in the 8th Ward, shall be permanently fixed and established as designated on the plans marked A. & B., each bearing date November 29, 1847, and signed by the Recording Regulator.

Sec. 2—Be it further enacted, That the clerks of the Councils, after the proper acknowledgement, be and they are hereby required to certify on said plans A. & B., then approved by Councils.

Sec. 3—Be it further enacted, &c., That the said plans shall be deposited in the office of the Recording Regulator, and for the better security thereof, the Registrars or other persons are forbidden to take the said plans out of the office when regulating, except by duplicate.

Sec. 4—Be it further enacted, &c., That the grade of Boyd street shall be an uniform ascending grade from Watson street, shall be 6 feet lower than the grade as marked on the plan A. & B.; thence rise by an uniform ascending grade to the grade of Locust st, and from Watson to Second by an uniform grade to the grade of Pennsylvania avenue. Watson street shall have an uniform ascending grade from Boyd to Vine; Cassinett st eastwardly, and from Boyd street westwardly, to Beech alley, shall be 1.67 feet per 100 feet to Shingiss street. Shingiss street shall have an uniform ascending grade to the grade of Locust street, and from Locust to Vine, as per Ordinance. Forbes street shall rise by an uniform grade from Beech alley as now established, to the crown at said street between Boyd and Chesnut streets, as shown on the plan A. anything in section 1st of this Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5—Be it further ordained, &c., That the grades hereby established shall be recorded in the office of the Recording Deeds, &c., under direction of Clerks of Councils.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Select and Common Councils this 1st day of August, A. D. 1848.
[ATTEST.] MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't C. C.
R. RIDDLE ROBERTS, Clerk C. C.
JOHN SHUTTON, Pres't S. C.
JOHN MASON, Clerk S. C. aug9-3t

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
PHILLIPSBURG, BEAVER CO., PA.

DR. EDWARD ACKER, takes this means of returning his thanks to his friends and the public for the extensive patronage he has received, and of informing them that he has lately erected a large and well constructed building, for the accommodation of his WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, at his old location, at Phillipsburgh, Pa., on the Ohio river, opposite the steamboat landing at Beaver; where he is ready to receive patients as boarders, and treat them on Hydropathic principles. In addition to his long experience, and the great success which has heretofore attended his treatment of patients committed to his care, he has now the additional facilities afforded by an extensive building erected expressly for the purpose, containing commodious and well furnished rooms and baths of every variety, &c., &c., &c., for bathing, and administering the treatment to the different diseases and conditions of the patient. Phillipsburgh is a most delightful village, easy of access by steamboat, and possesses the finest and wholesome water. Dr Acker assures those afflicted previously to seeking other places, that he can do his cure, that every attention shall be paid to their comfort, and as an assurance of the substantial benefits to be derived, he points with confidence to the hundreds who have been permanently cured at his establishment. The Water Cure leaves no injurious effects behind, as is too often the case with those who have been treated on the old system. It removes the disease, invigorates the system, protects from the dangers incident to changes of weather, creates a healthy and active appetite, and imparts vigor to the digestive powers. Terms of treatment and boarding reasonable. For further particulars inquire at the Establishment, or address the proprietor at Phillipsburgh.
aug9-wlyc1

Summer Retreat at Pleasant Green.

SEVERAL families can now be accommodated with Boarding, at the well known mansion of James Adams, Esq., dec'd. The m